THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CAMPAIGN.

Immense Efforts of the Rebels to Defend the River.

Cen. Beauregard in Command of the Army of the Mississippi and Gen. Bragg of the Second Grand Division.

THEIR GENERAL ORDERS.

MEMPHIS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

The Citizens Already Chafe Under the Galling Yoke.

The Governors of Mississippi and Louisiana Call for Troops.

Beauregard Will Accept Winety Day Volunteers.

The Troubled Feeling and Despairing Cries of the Rebel Press,

THE RIVER BLOCKADE AT NEW MADRID.

B BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

The present exmpaign in the Mississippi Valley and along the river of that name is one of the most impor-cant movements of the war. We therefore compile from thern papers the general orders and preclama tions of the rebel commanders and Governors of States in that vicinity, for the purpose of laying before and clearly showing to our readers the great efforts the protecting Louisiana and New Orleans from our advancing forces.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Beauregard in Command of the Army of Beauregard has issued the following proclamation from

Jacknes, Tennersee:—

GENERAL ONDER—NO. 1.

Heabquarries, Aast of the Mischelff, 1862.

Bondiss—I assume this day the command of the army of the Mississippi, for the defence of our homesteads and Merties, and to resist the subjugation apolistion and dishoner of our people. Our mothers and wives, our sisters and children, expect us to do our duty, even to the macrifice of our lives. Our lesses since the commence ment of the present war, in killed, wounded and prisoners, are now about the same as those of the enemy. He must be made to atone for those reverses we have lately experienced. Those reverses, far from disheartoning, must here's us to new deeds of valor and patriotism, and should inspire us with an unconquerable determination

Proclamation of Martial Law at Memphis by General Bragg.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 2.

Headquarters Second Grand Division,
Army Mississier Valley.

Jackson, Tenn., March 5, 1862.

1. All troops coming within the limits of this division from Louisiana and Mississippi will readeryous at Grand Junction, Tenn., and those from Alabama at Corinth, Miss., and rendezvous at Henderson and Beihel stations, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

2. Ese's and Browder's regiments Tennessee Volunteers and stragglers and unstached non will accessed.

Honderson station to Corinth and report to Brigadier General Ruggles. The Seventh regiment Mississippi Volunteers will proceed from Jackson to Henderson. 3. Chiefs of staffs will see that the necessary supplies and transportation are furnished to effect these move-

ments.

4. Railroads within the limits of this command, being 4. Railroads within the limits of this command, being absolutely necessary for military purposes at the time, are, to the extent necessary, placed under the control of the Quartermaster's Department. To suppress disorders, arrest all persons travelling with our authority, and prevent undue interference by unauthorized persons on the Memphis and Charleston, and Mobile and Ohio railroads, Brigadier General Ruggies will make the necessary distalls from his command to send a guard of one commissioned officer and five man with each passenger train on these roads.

5. The fale or supplying in any manner of intexicating liquors within five miles of any station occupied by troops.

5. The fale or supplying in any manner of intoxicating liquors within five miles of any station occupied by troope, or within one mile of any subble highway used for military purposes, except for medicinal purposes, on the written prescription of a regular physician, is prohibited. All grogshops and drinking alloons within such limits will be closed, and the supplies packed, subject to military inspection. Any violation of this order will be followed by prompt areast of the offender and destruction of all his stores of liquor.

6. Martial law is declared at the city of Mamphis. A firm and discreet officer, of proper qualifications, will be statisfied by Brigadier Gueeral Ruggles, to assume the duties of Provost Marshal at that piece, who will publish his orders, and cail on the commanding officer of that city for the necessary guards to enforce them.

7. The prisoners of war at Memphis will be transferred to Mobile under a guard of fifty men, to be detailed by Brigadier General Ruggles from his command at Corinth. The commanding officer at Mobile will ferward them, under a proper guard, to Buscalcosa, Ala., for confinement. By command of Major General HEAGG.

H. W. Warres, A. A. General.

MILITARY NOTICE.

H. W. Warres, A. A. A. General.

MILITARY NOTICE.

GENERAL CROSS—NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND GRAND DIVISION.)

ARMY OF THE MISSESSIPP.

JACKSON, Tenn., March 0, 1862.)

1. Officers and soldiers travelling under orders, and on leave or furfough, are required on their arrival at a military station to report immediately to the commanding officer. Those not complying with this regulation, and all who may be found in or about the towns and camps without proper written authority, will be promptly arrested and turned over to the guards on regular trains for transportation to their stations. Proper guards will be detailed by commanders for the efficient execution of this order.

II. No leave of absence of furfoughs, except on surgect's certificate, setting forth a necessity for change of location, will be granted, unless approved at these hand-quarters. All such as have been heretolore granted are recalled, and the parties are required to rejoin their respective attains summediately, or be considered as denoters.

III. No efficer's wife or family will be permitted to re-

respective attitions sumediately, or be considered as desorters.

III. No officer's wife or family will be permitted to remain with the troops in the field, and no officer will, under any circumstances, be allowed to absent himself at night from his properstation. By command of Mator General BE AGG.

680. G. GARNER, Assistant Adjutant General.

O. GARNER, Assistant Adjutant General BE AGG.

MILLITARY NOTICE.

OFFICE CIVIL GOVERNOR AND PRIVOUS MARSHAE, J.

T. The police force of the city of Memphis with be continued on duty under orders from this office. The Chief of Police, the captains of the day and night police, and appeal detectives, will report to this office for instructions and orders.

II. The City Recorder will continue to exercise the functions of the office.

II. The City Recorder will continue to exercise the functions of his ofnee.

III. The keeper of the public jail of the city will contained in the discharge of his duties.

IV. Persons leaving the city by railroad or steamboat are required to procure passports. Mr. George Winchester is folly authorized to issue passports. Persons arriving in the cky by railroad and steamboat are required to report to this office.

V. Sheamboats on serving at this port will send a list of passengers and copy of manifest to this office. They will not be persisted to discharge any freight until the manifest has been examined.

VI. The appression of drunkenness and the sale of interiorizating liquous being of vital importance, it is made the duty of the military and civil police to arrest all persons so arrested, if they have sufficient intelligence at the time of the arrest, will be required forthwish to point out to the police the person from whom, and the place where the liquour was obtained; otherwise they will be imprisoned until they have recovered their senses sufficiently to give the required bloomsation. Hotels and restantants are prohibited from supplying their guests with liquours.

VI. The civil and military police will assist seek other.

will be destroyed, especially such as may be found secreted.

X. The attention of militia officers is especially directed to Major General Bragg's general order No. 4, published in the city papers. They are prointiented from laterfaring with or desailing the employee and train hands of the ratinoals terminating at this mace, or with any of the government employee or operatives, or with telegraph operators or amployee.

XI. H. D. Guion and James H. Smith are hereby appointed heads of the civil police, and all efficers and members of said police are required to report to and respect them accordingly.

XII. James F. Barton, of the State of Arkansas, is hereby appointed Deputy Provest Marshal. It will be his duty to see that all processes and drinking salcons within five miles of the city of Memphis, in the State of Arkansas, are closed, and if necessary he will forcibly suppress the same and arrest the offender.

I. D. McKisick,

What is Martial Law!

What is Martial Law?

THE YORK APPEARS TO GALL THE PROFILE OF MEMPRIS.

(From the Memphis Appeal, March [3])

A considerable diversity of opinion prevails in regard to martial law, its character, extent and instrumentalities. Many persons suppose that military law is martiallaw. This is an error. The former is a code of laws prescribed for the government of the army. It relates exclusively to persons attached to the military service, and does not, in its operations, embrace shose engaged in ordinary civil employments.

Martiallaw, on the contrary, embraces every description of persons within the city or district over which it has been established. It is not defined and ascertained by enactments and indical decisions, as in the case of military law, but springs from the will and judgment of the commandant choice duty it to enforce it. It supercodes the ordinary instrumentalities of courts, such as indges, juries and sheriffs. It may even suspend, for the time being, the great writ of habeas corpus. In other words, martial law may be said to be so law at all, but rather the well of the military commandant, regulated, it is true, by an enlightened regard for the general welfare. Its true intent and aim is to place all power, as well as all the resources of the district, in the hands of the military authorities, to be used and wielded against the public enemy.

But as we have it here we make submit to it, at the sense time it is proper to remark that in the execution of martial law great prodence is to be exercised. Chief Justice Taney ledde "that no more force can be used than is necessary, and if the power be used for apprexion, or any willy improve the one to person, or properly, the party by whom or whose order it is done, will be responsible to the injured person."

signat-firs, heither the pour mount.

ander can properly ge.

Rolling but implicant peril to the army, arising from the
car presence of the enemy, care authorize the communder to
superat or errors the amounties of endinery out process. In
his as in other respects, the safety of the army will be
he ruling motive of the initiary communder.

this as in other respects, the safety of the army will be the ruling motive of the military commander. There are but two instances in with a market lose may rewrited to under the old government. The first wan in New Orteans, in 1814, when General Jackson took the authority, against the opinion of Edward Livingston, one of the lablest jurists of his day, to place that city under martial law. The second was in 1842, and occurred in Rhodo Island, during what is known as the Dorr rebeller.

Proclamation of the Governor of Mississippi.

Whereas, the Legislature, by an act approved the 28th day of January, 1862, has authorized and empowered me to issue a proclamation immediately, calling for Tax PROCLAMS COUNTRIES.

for the defence of the country, to rendemons at such times and places, and in such numbers, within the limits of the State, as I may designate, to serve for the term of two YESE, or such shorter period as the public exigencies may, in my judgment, require.

or such shorter period as the public exigencies may, in my judgment, requires.

Now, therefore, in virtue of the power thus vested in me, I issue this my proclamation, appealing to the patriotism of the people to evince their willingness to respond to every call their country may make upon them in the perilous crisis through which that country is called to past. The power is draft has been conferred upon me by the Legislature, when columbers failed to respond. I have too much confidence in the determination of the people of Mississippi to meet every responsibility and bear every burthon which may result from their severance of connection with an enemy intent upon their destruction, to believe that it will ever become necessary for me to resort to the exercise of that power. After the liberal contribution Mississippi has farnished in men and money for the presecution of the war, the set authoriting this call world never have been passed if the necessity had not been acts uppert.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Jan. 31, 1862.

Proclamation by the Governor of Lou-islana.

Heatquarmes Lousiana Militia, New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1862.

Volunteers will be received by the composed of one captain, one first leutenant, two second lieutenants, four sergeents, four corporals, and not less than sixty-four privates. Regiments must contain not less than ten companies, and battalions not less than four companies, and battalions not less than four companies. Commanding officers will report as soon as their respective commands are organized to Adjutant General M.

Commanding officers will report as now that espective commands are organized to Adjutant General M. Grivot, New Orleans.

The troops will be mustered into service at convenient camps, and will then be clothed, supplied and armed by the Confederate government. Each soldier will receive from the Confederate government a bounty of fifty dollars when his regiment or company is mustered into its service, and will be allowed transportation by it from his home to the place of rendezvous.

It is earnestly desired that the troops now called for be ready by or before the 15th of March.

Relying upon the activity and natriotism of my fellow citizens, I anticipate a response from them as prompt as the emergency demands. THOS. O. MOORE.

Governor and Commander in-Chief.

the emergency demands.

Governor and Commander in Chief.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

Fritow Citizens and Soliners—I address you to day in a double capacity, as Governor and Commander in Chief. A call has been made upon me by General Besurgered for 5,000 men to adjend the Mississippi calley, and with it your loved State, this beautiful city, and more than all, our homes and those dearer than all else, save honor. The laggard and the dastard awaits the foe at the very shrine of the sanctuary. It is the part of the brave and noble hearted to meet him at the threshold or beyond it; and did we choose any other portion we would be false to our history and traditions, recreant to our brothers' blood which stained the hard fought fields of Virginia and Missouri, and unworthy of the high gift of independence sanctified by the blood of patriot martyrs.

This is not the hour for vain regrets or dependency. Ne, not even for hexidials. An instead and ponerful foe is already at the coffe pote—the current of the mighty view apents to us of his plet addrening for our destruction, and the trippent wires treadle with the next of his advancing columns. In the name of all most dear to us, I entreat you go meet him. A brave general, our fellow citizens, calls for you, and his partion heart feels you will come. Laurels neve already clustered around his brove, and he calls you to share with him new honors and new victories. Soryikes must be made, but the recollection of them will herve your arm in the day of battle and make dearer your successor.

them will herve your arm in the day of battle and make dearer your secesses.

Fathers, tunsbands, brothers, lovers, your country calls you! Citizons, your property and your rights are in danger! Will you not go? The hour for glorious action is upon us; let it not pure unheaded by. General Beautrapard does his fellow citizons the home to wish them at his add in the hour of trial. A special messenger, me had in the hour of trial. A special messenger, me hos of its staff, Dr. Choppin, waits to return to him a pricous response. Upon voluntering, you will be ordered to General Beautrapard, at Jacksen, Trine, and in a few weeks, when the secessity is past, you will return victorious, at least your named at martiges unballed in our heavy.

THOMAS O. MOORE,

GOVERGE OF NEW ORLEADS.

Governor and Communder-in Chief.

SOLDIERS OF NEW ORLEANS.

You are aware of the disaster which have befollen on arms to the West. Greater disasters which have befollen on arms to the west. Greater disasters all one starting in the free. General Beaurogard—the men to whom a west look as the sustour of our country—sends me amonyon to summon you to a great duty and noble deeds—it voking and inspired by the sacred love of country and e price less liberty, he has taken the deathless resolution to the wenger on de less wiere. And with the immediations dence and holy fervor of a soul willing, if need he to meet wartyrdom, he calls upon you fe join him, in or der that he may restore to our country that the has log and lead you on to groy and independence. In tone rigid and sullenges that should spad a quive through

every heart, and string the nerves of every man, he cries out the man refrain of that immortal hymn— "Aux armses citoyens! former ves battaillens,

the 15th of March, without the correct of the Major General.

4. Volunteer companies must consist of not less than sixty nor more than one hundred privates for artillery and infantry, and not less than thirty-two nor more than one hundred privates for cavalry.

5. Regiments may be formed of not less than ten companies, and brigades of not less than four nor more than six regiments; but any company of artillery or eavalry may be attached to a volonteer brigade with the consent of the Commander-in-Chief.

OTHICLES OF CONTANTES—DEPARTY AND ARTILLERY.

C. Each company of infantry-must have one captain, one first licutemant, one second feutenant, one third leutenant, five sergeants and four corporals.

Each company of artillery must have one captain, two first licutemants, two second licutemants, eight sergeants, twelve corporals, two buglers and six artifleers.

OFFICIALS OF RELIGIALS.—NUMBER AND ARTILLERY.

Each regiment must have one colonel, one licutem.

Each company of artillery must have one captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, eight sergeants, twelve corporals, two buglers and six artificers.

OFFICERS OF RELIGIOUS—INVANCEY AND ANTICENY.

7. Each regiment must have one colonel, one lieuten ant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one assistant quar termister, who shall and as paymoster; one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one sergeant major, one quartermaster's sergeant and two chief musicians.

OFFICERS OF RATALIONS—INVANUAY AND ARTILLERY.

8. Pro companies, or not more than four, shall form a battalion, to be commanded by a major, and five and less than ten companies, may form a battalion, to be commanded by a lieutenant colonel.

OFFICERS OF CAVALITY.

9. A troop of horse must have one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one conset, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier and one saddler.

10. Two troops of horse chalf form a squadron, to be commanded by the senior captain. Four squadrons shall form a regiment, to be commanded by a colonel, lieutenant colonel and major, with the same staff officers as a regiment of infantry.

EXEMPLY AND APPENTIMENT OF OFFICERS.

11. Voluntaer companies, battalions, regiments and brigades may destrum ne the mode of electing or appointing their officers. Any mode by which the some of the company, battalion, regiment and brigade may be ascertained will be sustained, whether by resolution, accismation, vice zoce, vote or ballet.

12. Any voluntaer company, battalion or regiment which shall not have attached itself to a brigade by the 15th of March, may be attached itself to a brigade by the formander-in-Chief.

13. Returns of elections or appointments must be made to the Major General, who will certify the election or appointment to the Governor.

NON-commissioned officers must be appointed by the captains of otopanies to which they belong. A certificate of their appointment must be appointed by the captains of otopanies to which they belong. A certificate of their appointment must be ap

15. All staff officers must be appointed by their immediate chiefs, and will be commissioned by the Governor, they will hold their office at the pressure of their immediate chief. An officer of the line receiving a staff appointment temperarily, will retain his commission in the line.

the line.

16. Field and company officers of volunteers will take rank according to the date of their previous commissions in the volunteer service. In cases where no previous commissions were held, the rank will be determined by the dates of the commissions. When commissions bear the same date, rank will be established by 161.

17. Volunteer corps will take rank in the line according to the date of their formation; if of the same date, their rank will be determined by 161.

18. Pikes and lances will be furnished by the State to all volunteer organizations not supplied with mearms.

THOS. O. MOORK.

downers and tommission-in-Chief.

John L. Lawis, Major General elect.

Any Kind of Men Will Now Be Accepted in Beauregard's Army.

The following is the brief, but eloquently significant despatch received from General Beauregard by Governor Moore:—

To Gov. Thomas O. Moenet — I will accept all good employed troops, under act of 21st August, that will offer, and for minely days. Let the people of Louisians understand that here is the proper place to defend Louisians.

G. T. BEAUREGARD. JACKSON, Feb. 28, 1862.

Governor Harris and the Tennessee Rebel GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 4. EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS. )

I. Volunteer companies will rendezrous at the follow

1. Volunter companies will resident points:

From West Tennessee, at Grand Junction.

From Middle Tennessee, at Knot ville.

2. Captains of volunteer companies organized gince the fit of February, 1829, or that may be organized in the fitture, will report their organizations to the Adjutint General of the State, and will prompilly move their commands of rendervous. By command of SHAM G. HARRIS, Governor, &c.

W. C. Whitthorne, Adjutant General.

W. C. WHITHORNE, Adjutant General.

SPECIAL ORDER—NO 1.

HEADQUARTERS FOLKER DYSHOOT INSTRUSES MILITIA. ]

JACKSON, MARCH 10, 1522. ]

TO THE BRICARDISE GENERALS OF THE ENGINEERING, INSTRUMENTAL,

TWENTISTE AND TWENTY-SECOND BROUADES:—
In obadience to the order of his Excellency Governor

Harris, the orders heretofore issued directing the details

to rendezvous at Houderson Station, on the Mobile and

ohio Railroad, are hereby changed, and the details from

your raspective brigades (except Obion county), are

hereby directed to rendezvous at Grand Junction, in

Hardeman county, Tennessee. By command of

M. D. WELCE, A. A. General.

Despairing Call for Treeps.

The following call appears in the most prominent place in the Paulding (Mississippi) Clarion. It is set in double leaded small pica and beirays that which Jeff. Pavis would conceal—namely, the continued defeats of the

would conceal—namely, the continued defeats of the rebels:

MILITARY MEETING.

A meeting will be held in Paulaing, on Monday, for the purpose of forming a volunteer company to be tendered to the Governor under the late call for troops. Rev. D. P. Bestor is expected to be present and deliver an address. The men of this county fined no urging now to cause them to turn out and fill up the ranks of this company promptly. The line is at head when eccryman able to shoulder a gun has to go. The enemy is at our doors, and reserves are cerepachers over adving our armst. It is now to do, and do at once, or one cause it dead, and see are hopelessly less.

Countryment fellow citizens! the time of peril has come. All that is dear to us is auspended upon the issue of arms. The sword is the arbiter, and the sword is alone potent when numbers are sufficient. Bear this truth in mind, and let none feel that they are exampt. Let us imitate the example of the ancients, when the crywas "Rome demands wour help," all from the highest to the most humble flew to arms. Or, if need is, in spirit at least, instact the Carthepenian women, whe cat of their hister to make rope for their exacts. To arms, countryment We have nothing to hope for but victory or death.

My connection with the editorial department of this paper ceases from the present number, in order that i may enter the army of the Confederate States.

The River Blockade.

[From the Memphe Appeal, March 13.]

The transports H. D. Mears and Mary Reene arrived from above yesterday, having passed the federal hatteries at Point Pleasant without sustaining any material injury. Eighteen shots from the chemy's artillery were fired at the Mears and fourteen at the Mary Reene—the first excaping uniquired, a ball passing through the Texas of the letter. Both vessels were convived by one of our gunboate, and passed the Point under a full head of steam. The gunboat threw a number of thot at the enemy, one of which, it was thought, from the coalision visible, dismounted one of their guns. The enemy appeared to have live guns mounted, and our naval officers estimated the largest to be rifled twelve-pounders. Several of these shots strack the trees on the opposite bank of the river. We learn also that communication without delay, with the troops at New Madrid and Island number Ten, has been secured by another route, of which, of course, no indication should be given. With the aid of the gunboats and expected reinforcements our forces were confident of being able to maintain their position. The followidg letter is from a gentleman who is in position to speak understandingly, and upon whose statements the utmosarcianse can be placed:—

Manual Band, March 11, 1862.

EDITORS APPARAL—General McCown has put the river in effective defence. The forts be lad erected at New

The Expedition up the Tennessee River.

Hard Up for a Gunan dlowing unique advertisem Appear of March 15:-

Memphis Appent of March 13:—
GUNSMITH - HIGH PRIOR.

The undersigned, twelve miles from Memphis, on Big creek plank road, will give eight dollars a chy in cotton, or sive dollars in money and board, sor a first rate gunsmith, to make a newly invented rifle out and out. Apply by Sinday next to

J. STEELE & CO., Exchange Building.

THE UNION ACCOUNTS.

The Operations of the Cunboat Fleet at Correspondence of the Cincipnati Commercial.

Mississire River, March 16, 1862 14th, the following vessels comprising the fleet :-

Fiagship Benton, Lieutenant Phelps, acting fia

Augustian Benon, Laborant Facips, acting any aptain.
Gunboat Chrondett, Commander Walk.
Gunboat Carondelet, Commander Walk.
Gunboat Louisville, Commander Love.
Gunboat Louisville, Commander Love.
Gunboat Phisburg, Leutenant Thompson.
Gunboat St. Louis, Lieutenant Paulding.
Gunboat Consologs, Lieutenant Blodgett—the only boat in the fleet not iron clad.

Fach boat (designated nomerically) bears a morta seventeen thousand one hundred and eighty, and, discharging a round shell, weighing two

the crew to position for action, as ordered by April, to be the boats in position for action, as ordered by April, to position Taxwell Hoffman, of Aurora, is.

No. 5. Captain Taxwell Hoffman, of Aurora, is.

No. 11. Captain Chas. M. Jackson, of Riging Sun, Ia.

No. 12. Captain John Sparr, Vavay, ia.

No. 22. Captain E. Bolander, Lawrenceburg, Ia.

No. 22. Captain James Bougharty, Lawrenceburg, Ia.

No. 23. Captain James Bougharty, Lawrenceburg, Ia.

No. 30. Captain James McCleister, Lawrenceburg, Ia.

No. 30. Captain Baston Weaver, Cincinnett.

No. 32. Captain Wno. Huff, Lawrenceburg, Ia.

The Hammitt and Wison, lashed together, towed feur mortar boats, Pike and Wisonsin No. 2, four more. Two additional having been loft at Columbus, Ky., a few days since, were taken in tow from that point by the latte Erio No. 2. The Alps followed with a fuel tow, a barge laden with coal.

Erio No. 2. The Alps followed with a fuel tow, a barge laden with coal.

Then followed the ordnance steamers Great Western, Captain W. F. Hamilton, and Judge Torrence, Captain From Richarton—this department using in charge of Captain Santord, United States Navy.

The transports flob Ray and Silver Wave then came along with the Iwenty seventh Illigois infantry, Colonal Buford, and Fifteenth Wisconsin infantry, Colonal H. C. Heg, the latter regiment being composed exclusively of Nerweglans, and we may add that we have never met a more efficient and stolworth body of men in the camp or field. A battery of the Second Illinois artillery likewise

he came, with lightning speed. A few musket shots were fired after him. but he was soon out of range, and back to his hole in Union City for aught we know.

\*\*THE CITIZENS.\*\*

We conversed with a number of citizens, both loysiand rebel. One old gentleman, Mr. Freeley, miller, introduced to us by Captain McMillan, of the Silver Wave, was almost overcome with loy. He hailed the old flag with tremulous and tearful anotion. "Ant!" hexays, "you don't know, can't imagine, how and what we've sinfered. But, thank God, there's the old flag! I know it would come." Yes, I knew it would come. "We gave him a late newspasier, and told him of the evacuation of Manassa, defeat of Price. &c. He replied, pointing to the paper. "This is the best treat live had for many a day." We asked him for a late Memphis or other southern paper. It said, "We have none, selion see them, as only only a few are strack of, owing to the scarcity of paper." We were intreduced to several ladies, whose husbands and fathers were in the North, and from whom they had received no tidings since the breaking out of the rebelliog. We communicated to one lady and her daughter, from New York, the intelligence that her husband, Mr. Spencer, was in Cairo, the master armover in the government machine shop.

\*\*AWY FOR ISLAYD NO. 10.\*\*

On Saturday, the 16th instant, at six A. M., the expedition left Hickman for Island No. 10, the weather being cold, and raining, with high wind. Here your correspondent left the Hammitt, and bearded the United States gambat Cherimati, Commander R. N. Stembel, in anticipation of witnessing an engagament with the enemy. Just below the foot of Island No. 8. (welve miles below Hickman), the robel gunbact Grampus, observing our Beet approaching, rounded down from the Kentucky shore in a hurry, being some two miles ahead of the flagship Benton—the latter sending a couple of rife 42-pounders after her, both shots falling short. In the nean time the Grampus sended on form the Kentucky shore in advance, and the farthest down. The fleet drop

all the arms, ammunition, &c., in the bands of the United States army.

THE MORTAR BOATS SILENCE A BATTERY.

At forty minutes after two F. M. a comple of mortar boats were get into position on the Missouri shore, half a mile above the Point, when they commenced throwing across or over the point on Island No. 16. Owing to the intervening woods, the effect produced was not learned. After throwing three or four shell in that direction, they turned their attention to the robel Batteries previously shelled by the Benton. The first two shell falling short, were immediately replied to from the batteries, when, at our next shot, having got the proper clevation, some eight or nine of our shells appeared to land and exclude directly amidst and over the enemy's works. There was not a single gun afterward fired, indicating that their battery was effectually silenced. The distance was fully two

miles. With the aid of the glass, several of the mortar shells were seen to explode—one, in particular, striking their earthwork, senting up a column of dirt as high as the tail cotton wood tree tops.

This bettery being silenced, the mortars again turned their attention to learn No. 10, which they continued to shell until dark, but with what success we could not learn.

to shell until dark, but with what success we could not learn.

The Kentucky shore is lined with tents for two miles at the head of Island No. 10. A glimpse of the head of the island is all that was perceptible through the timber. So an or eight transports, including the Ohio Belle and John Simonds, could be seen occasionally crossing to and from the Island to the Kentucky shore. From all we can see, the island is strongly fortified, together with the Kentucky shore at the head and the foot of the island.

(From the Cincago Tribune Correspondence, 1852. So 10, Mo. 10, Mo., March 16, 1862. Got under way at daylight this morning, dropped down o within range of the upper battery, and commenced to trouse them with the rifles of the Benton, while the mortar boats were being towed into contien.

arouse them with the rifles of the Bonton, while the mortar boats were being towed into cosition.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE OUTRAGED.

Only a couple of shots were kired, when a white flag was seen to move violently from the work and to continue moving unit answered by a white flag from the flag ship. Of course firing ceased, as shit also all heatile operations, even to the moving of the mortars, white a say carried Lieut. Bishop down to see what was wanted. On arrieing out the work, the was canneced that they were signalizing the works down the river, and did not wish to communicate with wisse dirty subterfuge to gain time, which was followed up by the Grampus housing a white flag and scenning because the ung from the island. Lieut. Bishop was of opinion that time enough had been lost, and did not wish for the Grampus, but steamed up for the Benton; and the Grampus housed down the white flag and ran back under cover again.

Up to this time no rebel colors had been shown from the battery, but now they went up, and the preparation to get them down regularity and by approved methods went on with renewed vigor. Eight mortars were soon a position and engaged in throwing their terrible thirteen inch shell. The Benton's rilled seventy fours also opened fire with such skull that the rebels ran from their work, and they also was covered with dirt and water. The firing was kept up steadily, though alowly.

also opened five with such skill that the robels ran from their work, and their diag was covered with dirt and water. The firing was kept up steadily, though slowly util five, o'clock in the afternoon—the mortars expend-ing 240 whils and the Benton forty one.

## THE VERY LATEST.

Work Ahead-The Firing Kept Up Day and Night-The Enemy's Flotilla Completely Hemmed In-Engagement Between Their Gunboats and General Pope's Batteries-One of Their Gun-

bosts Sunk, &c. Washington, March 20, 1862. at twelve o'clock last night at Cairo, and telegraphed hither to-day, sive:-

the island shores are lined with forts, each fort com ing the island, but still do not hope for much until the occurrence of certain events, which promise success. Commedere Foofs ad

gain on them. We are having some of the most beautiful rife practice ever witnessed. The morter shells have done fine execution. One shell was landed on their floating battery, and cleared the concern in short metre.

Sr. Louis, March 20, 1862. The enemy's flotilla, which is hemmed in between other attempt to escape down the river. Their gunboats engaged General Pope's batteries on the 18th for an hour and a half, but were driven back with a severe loss

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ing their way out.

Virginia, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 19, 1862. Northampton counties show that Watson is shead of Segar for Congress by nearly 100 votes. The result in upton preciect, however, changes the result, and

Joseph Segar is elected by 130 to 140 majority. received from the South. By order of General Wool, the boat's crew were no

permitted to receive Southern newspapers, and consequently the press is cut of from the supply heretofore

St. Marys, Florida, has been occupied by our

rought no news from that vicinity.
It has been discovered that the telegraph cable was cat about ten miles from the Eastern shore. A man has been arrested who is supposed to have been the cul-

ample will be made of him. The Defence of New York Harbor.

The Defence of New York Harbor.

METING OF THE CHAMEER OF COMMERCE COMMIVIES.

A meeting of the special committee appointed by the
Chamber of Commerce to collect \$500,000 for the purpose
of procuring suitable pretections for the harbor of New
York took place yesterday afternoon, but no dominte

York took place yesterday afternoon, but no definite plan of proceeding was agreed upon. Mr. A. A. Lowe was called to the chair. Among those present were mayor opdyke, Chas. H. Marshall. R. A. Withaus, Win. E. Dodge, E. C. Morgan, John A. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce A. E. Silliman, of the Merchants Bank, and U. J. Murdock, of the Continental Bank.

Specches, in a conversational way, were made by the Mayor and others, and a plan, which met with favor, was proposed for raising the required amount. This plan consisted in a proposition that each bank and insurance company should contribute one per cent on their total capital. Several persons representing the insurance companies took part in the proceedings, and showed a willingness to take a prominent part in contributing to the praiseworthy movement of the Chamber of Commerce. The committee will hold several more meetings to mature proper plans.

chef d'aucre ("Mesantelio") was produced here. It b their popularity on their stage effects as on their music character to take hold of sudjences whose admiration can only be captivated by the high pitched vocalization and noisy instrumentation of Verd's compositions. For both these reasons the opera is rarely given here. In the uncertain condition in which musical matters stand at present it was doubly hazardous on the part of present season. The inducement we presume for producing the work just now was the opportunity afforded of giving the role of Penella to an artist so accomplished and in every way so well adapted for it as Senorita Cubas With the exception of this feature of interest, there was little, spectacularly considered, in the open as represent little, spectacularly considered, in the operans represented last night to afford gratification to those who had
seen it performed abroad. The choruses were imperfecand broke down more than once in the first act. The
ballet was in turn marred, and excited the merriment of
the audience by the capers of an awkward little figurante,
who was but too evidently out of her place in it. Matters, however, improved as the opera proceeded, and the
market chorus, the fishermen's chorus, and the beautiful diale at the end of the third act, were given with a
tolerable enemble. The faults, such as they were, are,
of course, incident to fill first representations, and were
amply reale-med by the unnuer in which the appear was
sustained by the principal actists—Miss Highley Sust is
and Brignoll—the laster of whem sang the beautiromanza in the last act with delicious effect.
The Fenella of Senerita Cobas was astriking performance,
though in one or two scenes somewhat exagerated. This
was in a great degree owing to her nervousnessat finding
herself in a sustained role so much out of the line of her
usual efforts. She was warmly applanded throughout,
and when the opera comes to be repeated will no doubt
find still more favor in the part. To night "Martha" will
be given, with Miss Kellogg in the role of Lady Henrietta.
The Sequish dancerts will also again make their appearance on this occasion. ed last night to afford gratification to these who ha

The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island.
PROVIDENCE, R. L. March 20, 1862.
The Republican State Convention voted to day that i was inexpedient to make any nomination for Governo or other State officers.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Gen. Garfield Completely Routs the Rebels.

ANOTHER FOOT RACE.

THE ENEMY ABANDON EVERYTHING.

CINCINNATI, March 20, 1862. The Cattletsburg correspondent of the Cincinnati Com-

mercial says that a boat has just arrived from Piketon bringing the particulars of General Cardeld's expedition o Pound Gap, forty miles beyond Piketon.

There were five thousand robels intrenched on th summit of the Cumberland Mountains at Pound Cap. Garfield ascended the mountain with his infantry, by un. along the main road and making a vigorous attack in front, drew the rebels a short distance down the summit, the infantry advanced along the ridge, and completely routed them after a fight of less than twenty minutes

Coperal Garfield pursued the rebels six miles into Virginia, and after quartering his men over night in the captured camp, burnt their barracks, consisting of sixty log huts, with a large quantity of stores.

The rebels lost seven killed and wounded. Nobody was hurt on our side.

NEWS FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Interesting Army Order of Gen. McClellan-Reviews in the Camps-Splendid Condition of the Troops, &c.

The fine weather of yesterday was taken advantage of were inspected by him, and General Franklin's divisio was reviewed by General McCiellan. The men were in splendid condition. Their bearing and appearance elicit ed high commendation from the General command The following comprehensive army order has just

GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 102 CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA SEMINARY, Va., March 19, 1862.

Pirs:—Commanders of army corps have authorigent leave of absence for periods not exceeding ond-Commanders of army corps may grant pas

to the officers and mon of their respective commands within the limits of the Army of the Potomac. Such passes must be signed by the commander himself, or by not exceeding two members of his staff specially designated for the purpose, whose names and signatures must be reported immediately to the Provost. Marshal General and the Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Third—Inspections with a view to the condemnation property and boards of survey will be ordered by t ders of army corps.

Fourth-With respect to troops serving within the limits of this command not assigned to an army cosps, the Military Governor of the District of Columbia will exercise the fauctions above delegated to commanders of Fifth-All troops serving in Maryland, Pennsylvania,

signed to an army corps, will immediately report to Major General John A. Dix, commanding at Baltimore, who will exercise in regard to them all the functions of army

New Jersey and on the eastern shore of Virginia, not as

to which they have been essigned, division com will exercise the fuctions of commanders of corps. cavalry reserves and of the regular infantry will have the same powers as commanders of army corps, except that all applications for leaves of absonce to officers of their commands must be forwarded for the action of

Eighth-Commanders of army corps, separate divisions Sunday morning, a consolidated report of their con Ninth-The following provisions will be strictly

of this army.
1. Commenders of army corps, divisions and detach

2. Orderly hour at these headquarters will be twelve M., at which time daily a staff officer from the head quarters of each army corps and separate command will attend at the office of the Assistant Adjutant General, as

these boadquarters, for orders.

3. After every march, the commander of each army tant General at these headquarters for orders, and to re-port the location of headquarters of his corps, and cach

ments at these headquarters will attend in person or send a staff officer to the office of the Assistant Adjutant respective office.

6. Commanders of army corps and separate comm

will use every means to keep themselves constantly formed of the location of general headquarters. 10. Flags of the following descriptions will be used to designate the location of general headquarters and the

For General Headquarters—To be blue, six foot square, having a plain white star with four points, and three feet air inches from tip to tip in the centre.

For Headquarters of an Army Corps—Red, six feet square, having a white star with four points, and three feet six inches from tip to tip, in centre, the number of

For the headquarters of divisions—Six feet square, divided horizontally into three parts; the upper and the division commander to be borne in black in the

The flags will be attached to a portable staff, sixteen feet long, made in two joints of eight feet each, and will be habitually displayed in front of the tent, or from some prominent part of the house or versel occupied as the headquarters they designate. In the movements of the army, and upon the field of battle, the positions of the Generals will be designated by smaller flags of the the Generals will be designated by smaller mags of the same pattern, but four feet square, and attached to light poles or stazs twelve feet in length.

The Quartermaster's Department will take immediate measures to supply these flags, upon requisitions approved by army corps commanders.

By command of Major General MCLELLAN.

S. Whitaks, Assistant Adjutant General.

Washington, March 20, 186.
The ee descriers, brought up by the steamer Leslie, morning, confirm the report of the exacuation of Agreek. They say the rebel forces there had been thousand Before the rebels left they tore up a lapart of the railroad, set fire to the station, wharves, a sun burned a large schooner.

Sr. Louis, March 20, 1862

Sr. Love, March 20, 1862.

Sr. Love, March 20, 1862.

So nact of the recent Department of the Ohio as is included in the present Department of Missouri will be designated the District of Ohio, and will continue to be commanded by Major General Buell.

The depots of prisoners at Columbus, Indianapolis, and such others as may be established, will be excepted from this arrangement, and commanding officers of these depots will report directly to these headquarters.

All other officers of whalever rank or corps will report to General Ruell as heretofore.

Brigadier General Denver will be assigned to the command of the district of Kansas, to include what was heretofore known as the Department of Kansas, except the Kansas troops now in the field under Colonel Distaler, near the Southwostern frontier of Missouri. These troops will report for duty to Major General Curtis, in Arkansas.

All officers of the district of Kansas will report by letter to Brigaglier General Denver, at Fort Leavenworth.